



ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT



HEALTH REPORT
1972

ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. NORMAN-TAYLOR, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. E. MALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1972

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G.E. Male, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

A.M. Norton, M.A.P.H.I.,
District Public Health Inspector

J. Richards, M.A.P.H.I.,
District Public Health Inspector January - June

S. Parkins, M.A.P.H.I.,
District Public Health Inspector July - December

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Council Offices, Shenley Road, Borehamwood



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To the Local Authority, The Rural District Council of Elstree

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report, together with that of your Chief Public Health Inspector, for the year 1972, as required by the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

This is the last but one report which will be written by the Medical Officer of Health of this District. Under the new Local Government Act, the post of Medical Officer of Health, a post which goes back over 100 years, will be discontinued as from 1st April, 1974. However, the actual functions under the heading of "public health" will still remain the responsibility of the successor district council - in other words they will have the same job to do but the executive officer who has been responsible for these functions will no longer be on their staff. This is the culmination of a long series of moves in this direction going back over many years. One of these has been the greatly improved training and status of the health inspectorate, a profession in their own right, and capable of carrying out most of the duties, provided that advice on the medical aspects of their work is available when required. The other has been the tendency for legislators in recent years not to put legal authority directly in the hands of officers (the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 are an example) but to place powers and duties with the Council itself, to act on the advice of their officers. At the time of writing we have had little or no guidance as to how this "advice" on the medical aspects of public health, is to be provided to the Council in the future, but the Council may rest assured that it will be forthcoming.

Quite apart from the Council, the public, as such, may be wondering who is to fill the role of "MOH". To the public, the MOH is an authoritative figure in the background, keeping an ombudsman-like eye on matters which may pose a threat to the health of the citizens of the district. He is known by name to many members of the public, and his utterances on health topics are often eagerly sought after by the press. He is regarded as a sort of long-stop, a point beyond which the buck cannot be passed. Whether this view of the role of the MOH is true or not the fact remains that there will be a gap in our social structure unless the new arrangements are such that a definite personality, with definite responsibilities, can emerge from the community health department of the reorganised National Health Service, to take his place.

/In the

In the pages which follow will be found details and figures which reflect that state of the public health, together with a record of what your health staff have been doing to maintain, and if possible to improve this. On the whole I may say that we are a very average community, little better and no worse than most other places, and certainly there are no health problems for which this particular community can be directly blamed.

As in previous years, I must again draw attention to the strain being put on the financial resources of the National Health Service (i.e. the taxpayer) in having to devote so much time, energy and resources (not to mention the nervous strain on surgeons, anaesthetists and nurses) in attempting to treat lung cancer. Most of these cases are due to the patient's persistent self-pollution with cigarette smoke.

Another disease of self-indulgence, gonorrhoea, is, as will be seen in the statistics which follow, still very much with us and figures show little sign of improvement over the past years in spite of increased public education on the subject.

I am glad to report on the other hand that obesity, usually due to the persistent intake of calories over and above the body's requirements, appears to be on the decline, though the motivation is often cosmetic rather than concern with one's longevity. The obesity clinics set up by the County Council during the year to help persons who need to slim for medical reasons, appear to be meeting a great demand. Much more education is still needed among mothers (and friends and relations) so that they realise that it is not a kindness to give sweets to children except as a very occasional treat. Health experts are beginning to find evidence that sweets cause not only obesity and diabetes, and also rot the teeth, but that sugar is possibly linked with other of the more serious degenerative diseases of middle age.

Finally, I must thank Mr. G.E. Male, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for the continued support he has given me and particularly for the zeal which he and his staff have shown in helping me to deal with the infectious diseases which occasionally pose a threat to the public.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

your obedient servant,

WILLIAM NORMAN-TAYLOR, MD (Lond), DPH., DIH., MCFM., FRSH

Medical Officer of Health

St. Albans

April 1973

Section A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

Area	8736 acres
Population (mid 1971 - estimate)	33,620
Total number of inhabited houses	10,494
Rateable Value (1st April 1973)	£5,355,719
Estimated product of a new penny rate (1st April 1973)	£51,600

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid Year Population

Total Live Births

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Adjusted Birth Rate " " "

Total Stillbirths

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births

Total Deaths

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Adjusted Death Rate " " "

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age

Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Neo-natal Death Rate (Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 week of age

Early Neo Natal Death Rate (Infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 week of age and Stillbirths

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate

Number of Illegitimate Live Births

Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births of total Live Births

Number of Legitimate Infant Deaths

Legitimate Infant Death rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births

Number of Illegitimate Infant Deaths

Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births

Number of Maternal Deaths (including abortion)

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths

<u>Elstree Rural District</u>	<u>St. Albans Division</u>	<u>Herts County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
33620	156,600	940,630	49,028,900
411	2,081	-	725,405
12.2	13.3	14.3	14.8
12.4	-	14.0	14.8
5	22		8794
12	10.4	11.8	12
410	1816		591,907
12.2	11.6	9.5	12.1
10.7	-	10.5	12.1
9	25	-	12,494
22	12.5	13.4	17
7	21	-	8373
17	10.5	9.1	12
7	16	-	7142
17	8.0	8.0	10
12	38	-	15,936
29	19	19.6	22
35	14.3	-	62,498
9	7.0	-	9
9	23	-	12,494
24	11.5	12.8	17
-	2	-	1317
-	14	22.4	21
-	-	-	111
-	-	-	0.15

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	8
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	21	8
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	12
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	2	-
Leukemia	2	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms etc.	12	8
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-
Other Endocrine Diseases	-	1
Mental Disorders	1	-
Multiple Sclerosis	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.,	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	53	40
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	16
Cerebrovascular Disease	7	28
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	18
Influenza	2	2
Pneumonia	21	39
Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-
Nephritis and Nephroses	1	1
Other Diseases Genito Urinary System	1	-
Diseases of Skin Subcutaneous Tissue	1	3
Diseases of MusculoSkeletal System	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	3	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	2
Symptoms of Ill Defined Conditions	-	3
All other Accidents	3	8
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	1

183 227

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT

Births

There were 411 births in the Rural District in 1972, compared with 363 in 1971. The birth rate in 1972 was 12.2 compared with 10.8 in 1971.

There were 5 stillbirths in 1972, compared with 4 in 1971, giving a stillbirth rate of 12.0 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

9 children died under the age of 1 compared with 4 in 1971. This makes the infant mortality rate in 1972, 22.0 compared with 11.0 in 1971.

Breaking down the number of children who died under the age of 1 year, seven children died in the first week of life compared with one in 1971, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 17.0 compared with 3.0 in 1971. In 1972 seven children died under the age of 1 month compared with 2 children in 1971 giving a neo natal mortality rate of 17.0.

Considering together the stillbirths and those children who died in the first week of life (that is, those children whose death resulted as a complication of pregnancy and childbirth), the peri-natal mortality rate was 29.0 compared with 14.0 in 1971. Although all of these rates vary from the previous year, all these differences are really very small and all could be due to chance variations. The national figures for England and Wales are given on page 9 for comparison.

Deaths

There were 410 deaths in the district in 1972, an increase of 41 from 1971 and gives a death rate of 12.2 compared with a death rate of 11.0 in 1971. When these figures are corrected, using the "comparability factor" provided by the Registrar General (which takes into account the differences in age, composition of the population, difference in sex incidence in the population, and makes allowances for the deaths occurring in the mental hospitals in the district) the death rate treated in this way becomes 10.7 in 1972 and 11.7 in 1971. The death rate for England and Wales to be compared with this is 12.1 in 1972.

Degenerative disease of the heart and arteries was the commonest cause of death. Of the 53 men dying from coronary in Elstree, 21 were under 65. Much can be done by the individual to reduce his or her chances of succumbing prematurely to one of these conditions but unfortunately like so much good advice it is easier to give than to act upon. There is no doubt, nevertheless, that (1) dietary control to avoid overweight and intestinal stasis due to the consumption of refined foods, (2) the taking of regular exercise, and (3) the shunning of cigarettes would, if widely adopted have a dramatic effect on the figures quoted in these pages. Deaths from this cause and from certain forms

of cancer, particularly lung cancer are on the increase, while the infectious diseases, the major killers of an earlier generation have largely been conquered by improved standards of living and hygiene, immunisation and modern methods of treatment with germ killing drugs. Only one death from an infectious disease was recorded namely tuberculosis.

In Elstree Rural District during 1972, 89 people died of cancers, the same number as in 1971. In the 1972 total, 46 were men and 43 women of whom 38 were under the age of 65. Of the 21 men dying from cancer of lung, 10 were under 65. Lung cancer was again the most common cause of death from the cancers. Despite fluctuations in the local figures the national figure has risen inexorably year by year and has now reached the record total of 31,649. The habit of cigarette smoking is responsible for the vast majority of these deaths as well as contributing in large measure to the increasing mortality from coronary artery disease.

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

1. HEALTH VISITING, NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

These services are provided by the Hertfordshire County Council being the Local Health Authority and the staff are attached to the general practices in the area.

2. CLINIC SERVICES

These services are provided by the Local Health Authority and the timetable of these Clinics is as follows.

(i)	<u>Elstree Way, Borehamwood</u> <u>Child and Family Psychiatric Clinic</u>	Mondays - Fridays 9 a.m.- 5 p.m.
	Ante-Natal Clinic (Bushey Maternity)	Wednesdays at 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
	Infant Welfare	Thursdays 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
	Family planning	Fridays 2-4 p.m. and Tuesdays 6.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	Speech Therapy	Mondays 9.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. Fridays 2 - 4.30 p.m.
	Ophthalmic	Wednesdays 1.15 - 2.45 p.m.
	Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation	Fridays 9.45 - 11 a.m.
**	School Dental Clinic	Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
	Orthodontic	Tuesdays a.m. by Appointment only
(ii)	<u>Greenacres, Health Annexe,</u> <u>Allerton Road, Borehamwood</u>	
	Infant Welfare and Welfare Foods	Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m. (Dr.in attendance 1st & 3rd)
**	Speech Therapy	Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
**	School Dental Clinic	Wednesdays 2.00 p.m.-4 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 a.m.-4 p.m. Fridays 2.00 p.m.-4 p.m.

(iii) Health Annexe, Saffron Green School
Borehamwood

Infant Welfare

Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.

(Dr. in attendance 2nd & 4th)

** School Dental Clinic

Mondays & Thursdays

9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

(iv) Village Hall, Shenley

Infant Welfare & Immunisation

Welfare Foods

1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month

2 - 4 p.m.

** Treatment by appointment only.

(e) HOSPITALS

The Rural District of Elstree is covered by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Barnet General Hospital

General Hospital with complement of 459 beds and the usual medical and surgical facilities. Regular consultative clinics are as follows:-

Ante Natal
Dental
Dermatological
Chiropody
Ear, Nose & Throat
Geriatric
Gynaecological

Medical
Neurology
Ophthalmic
Orthopaedic
Paediatric
Physical Medicine

Plastic Surgery
Post-Natal
Psychiatric
Radiotherapy
Sub-Fertility (Males)
Surgical
Tuberculosis

St. Stephens Hospital

Small General Hospital with complement of 89 beds.

Victoria Hospital, Wood Street, Barnet

Maternity Hospital with complement of 54 maternity beds and 54 cots, also special care Baby Unit, 12 cots.

Clare Hall Hospital, South Mimms

Chest Hospital with complement of 263 beds.

St.Albans City Hospital, Normandy Road, St.Albans

Venereal Diseases: Tuesdays, Men, 4 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Thursdays, Women, 1.30 p.m. - 3 p.m.

Shrodells Hospital, Watford

Venereal Diseases: Mondays, 4 - 6 p.m.
Wednesdays, 4 - 6 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Bushey & District Hospital, Bushey

General Hospital with complement of 37 beds

Coppetts Wood Hospital, London, N.10. (Telephone 01-883-9792)

Cases of infectious diseases (excluding Smallpox) are taken to this Hospital. Bed complement 144.

SECTION C

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	10
Whooping Cough	6
Measles	25
Food Poisoning	14
Infective Hepatitis	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Dysentery	1

There was one death from tuberculosis during the year. The new case was lung infection. Numbers appear to be falling: in 1971, 3 cases were notified; in 1970, 11; in 1969, 7; in 1968, 15.

Venereal Diseases

The number of new cases of venereal diseases in the St.Albans Division during the year were as set out below. The high number of cases of gonorrhoea continues to be a cause of concern, but it is gratifying to note the low incidence of syphilis. In the field of public education on this subject, the County Council installed an automatic recorded message telephone system during the year. By dialling St.Albans 64859 enquirers are now able to obtain a description of the commoner symptoms of venereal disease, together with times of the local clinics. The County Council is giving active consideration to more health education on this subject in an attempt to halt what has now reached virtually epidemic proportions, at least as far as gonorrhoea is concerned.

Syphilis	Gonorrhoea		Other Genital Infections		Other Conditions		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	4	27	12	65	63	65	31	159 110

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR.CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to present my Report for the year 1972. It has been a busy year for your Public Health Inspectors. In June Mr.Richards left to take another appointment and his place was taken by Mr. S.Parkins who is proving to be a keen and conscientious inspector. I am grateful to them and Mr.Norton, who has now served the Council for ten years.

Much of the work of the Public Health Department is routine but it is necessary to ensure a healthy environment and it is perhaps some measure of our success that no serious matters arose during the year. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions for the sale of food in an unsatisfactory condition, details of the cases are given on page 19.

The Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act came into operation during the year, it enables control to be exercised to prevent hazards arising by the pollution of water supplies or in other ways. A continuous flow of notifications of intention to dispose of poisonous wastes has been received but in all cases the wastes have been removed for disposal at premises outside this District.

The illegal stationing of caravans on road verges and other unauthorised sites is one problem with which we are continuously faced. Constant vigilance is necessary to ensure that the unsatisfactory conditions which exist along some of the major roads elsewhere, do not occur in this District. We are fortunate in that although caravans do appear from time to time, prompt action has ensured removal.

As this report is being prepared, the Elstree Rural District Council is in the process of being amalgamated into Hertsmere District Council, I hope that the work and disturbance caused will be justified by an improved service to the ratepayers and residents of the District.

My sincere thanks to you Mr.Chairman, members, my colleagues and the staff of the Health Department for your support and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G.E. MALE

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

A total of 2812 visits and inspections of all types of premises were made during the year. 430 inspections of food handling premises were carried out.

121 Informal Notices requiring the remedy of defects in dwelling houses were served during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The Hertfordshire County Council are responsible for sampling food and drugs in this district and I am indebted to Mr. D.A. Oulsnam, Divisional Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, for the following information regarding samples taken in the Elstree Rural District during 1972.

Milk Samples	...	52
	All Genuine	
Samples other than		
Milk	...	25

CARAVAN SITES

There is now only one privately owned multiple caravan site in the district. Standing for 50 caravans is provided, each self-contained with mains supply and drainage connections so that a water closet and fixed bath may be used.

Itinerant caravan dwellers move onto road verges in the district from time to time and it is necessary to take immediate action to prevent the deterioration of the amenities which follow such use of the land. With the co-operation of the Police and the County Council this has not been a major problem.

HOUSING ACT 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates

2 applications were received from landlords for Certificates enabling the rents of controlled tenancies to be increased and converted into regulated tenancies. 1 certificate was issued, one had not been decided at the end of the year and one was refused.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal action had to be taken in respect of the following complaints received during the year.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A decorated cake was found to contain a wasp under part of the decoration. Proceedings were instituted and a fine of £10 with costs was imposed by the Magistrates.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A meat pie sold hot for immediate consumption was found to be mouldy. The case was heard by the Magistrates at Barnet who imposed a fine of £20 with costs.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A sandwich sold ready to eat was found to contain a fly in the filling. Proceedings were instituted at the Magistrates' Court in Barnet where a fine of £25 was imposed with costs.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Soil was found in a $\frac{1}{3}$ pint bottle of milk delivered to a local school. Proceedings were taken and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £100 with costs.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A loaf of bread was found to contain a wasp. A fine of £25 with costs was imposed by the Magistrates.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A jar of jam when opened was found to contain a snail. The case was heard before the Magistrates at Barnet where a fine of £30 was imposed with costs.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A tin of baked beans was found to contain a stone when opened. Proceedings were taken and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25 with costs.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A tin of processed peas was found to be in an unfit condition. Proceedings were instituted and a fine of £10 with costs was imposed by the Magistrates.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Rural District has 3 Parishes, Elstree, Shenley and Ridge.

The Parish of Ridge and a small part of Elstree Parish is supplied with water by the Lee Valley Water Company.

The Parish of Shenley and the rest of Elstree Parish is supplied with water by the Colne Valley Water Company.

I am indebted to the above-mentioned companies for the following information regarding the water supplied to the district.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality. Quantity has also been adequate except during short periods of unprecedented demand.
2. 619 samples of raw water were submitted to bacteriological examination. The results were variable. 870 samples of supply water were submitted to bacteriological examination. The results were satisfactory.
- 291 samples of raw water were examined chemically. The results were satisfactory.
3. In each of the routine chemical analyses referred to above, lead was absent.
4. Before distribution, the raw water is chlorinated and partially dechlorinated. Part of the supply is partially softened.
All the houses in the district are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses with the exception of one isolated house in the Parish of Ridge which has a water supply from a private well.
The natural fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million. The Council has previously asked the Minister of Health to require the addition of fluoride to drinking water throughout the country where the naturally occurring amount is insufficient.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main centres of population in the district are served by drains connected to the trunk sewer of the South-West Herts Main Drainage Authority, the sewage being treated at Rickmansworth. There are small treatment works within the district at Catherine Bourne and Watford Road, Elstree.

87 private septic tank disposal units at farms and isolated dwellings were desludged twice during the year. The work is carried out by arrangement with the St. Albans Rural District Council.

The number of houses in the district without water-closets is now 2. Efforts are continuing to persuade the owners of these properties to provide improved sanitary facilities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

House refuse is collected weekly from the whole of the District by the Council's own staff (under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor), and disposed of by controlled tipping on the site at Bell Lane, London Colney.

Paper sacks instead of dustbins are now used throughout the District.

ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT SWIMMING POOL

The Pool was opened to the public on the 16th November 1968, and during the year the water in the Pool together with that of the more recently opened Teaching Pool has been tested on 57 occasions, the results have been satisfactory as regards chlorine content and alkalinity.

Six samples of water from the Pools have also been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results were satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR

The area between the Barnet By-Pass and Furzehill Road, from Shenley Road and Elstree Way, southwards to the district boundary is subject to Smoke Control. This includes most of the industrial area and a large part of the residential area of Borehamwood.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year investigations and treatment for rats and mice was carried out at 309 premises. 124 buildings were treated for various insect infestations.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 5 applications were received for Standard Grants, which were approved.

Six applications were received for Discretionary Improvement Grants. All were approved.

Steady progress is being made but it could be much speedier if more owners of tenanted houses would take advantage of the offer of Improvement Grants.

RENT ACT 1957. CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

The Local Authority is required by the National Assistance Act to make satisfactory arrangements for the burial or cremation of the body of any dead person in the absence of such arrangements being made by any other person. In one case such arrangements were necessary.

The Act also provides for the removal to hospital of any person who because of old age or infirmity requires proper care and attention but is unwilling voluntarily to receive such help. It was not necessary to take any such action during the year.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the area.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

20 visits were made to agricultural holdings during the year for the purpose of the Act. No statutory action was required.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Samples of water, milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Shrodells Hospital, Watford.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 219 premises in the district where food is prepared for sale, or sold, or offered or exposed for sale to the public.

The following table gives a summary of the type of food premises in the area.

General Provision Shops	30	Butchers shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets etc)	22	Greengrocers	14
Confectioners (Bakers)	8	Fishmongers	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4	Bakehouses	2
Cafes & Restaurants	17	Factory canteens	38
Licensed Premises	23	School canteens	22
Chemists	9	Off Licences	8
Milk Distributing Depots	2		

All the above-mentioned premises are subject to inspection

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 Milk and Dairies Regulations

The following table gives particulars of milk samples taken during the year from purveyors within the district. All samples satisfied the prescribed tests as required by the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Total No. of Samples	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Pasteurised	Sterilised
6	5	-	1

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, there are four registrations in the district of premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and 36 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

12 samples were taken during the year. The results of the bacteriological examinations are as follows:-

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
7	5	Nil	Nil

Provisional Grades I and 2 are regarded as satisfactory. Grades 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

	TOTAL	During the year	REGISTERED	Inspections made
			At end of year	
Offices	3		46	43
Retail shops	5		126	123
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-		3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-		16	16
Fuel storage depots	-		-	-
TOTALS	8		191	185

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to Registered Premises

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Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons employed
Offices	1492
Retail Shops	803
Wholesale departments, warehouses	175
Catering establishments open to the public	157
Canteens	51
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2678
Total Males	1486
Total Females	1192

Table D - Exemptions

No applications have been received or exceptions granted in respect of any requirement of the Act.

Table E - Prosecutions - None

Table F - No. of Inspectors - 3

The Act required employers to register their premises between the 1st May and 31st July 1964. 204 premises were inspected. 18 verbal notices were issued.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972

Part 1 of the Act
Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	Nil	Nil
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	81	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
Total	102	87	Nil	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Number of cases in which defects
were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	7		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient				
(b) Unsuitable or defective				
(c) Not separate for sexes				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		2		
Total	9	9	Nil	Nil

Section 133

Section 134

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Prosecutions	Notices served	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making etc. apparel) Cleaning and) Washing	3					
Brush making	3					
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.	2					

